

Canada: Royal Canadian Mounted Police

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THE

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE



CAI 5661
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This booklet compiled by the
Personnel Branch,
R.C.M. Police, Ottawa, Ontario
by direction of
The Commissioner.

Revised — March 31, 1957

CH18961
-57C13



Commissioner L. H. Nicholson, M.B.E.

FOREWORD

As Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police I am very pleased to present through the pages of this booklet an outline of conditions and life in the Force, also a brief sketch of the historical background wherein our traditions were founded.

During the formative years beginning in 1873, high standards in the performance of duty have been built and maintained by loyal and courageous men who put service ahead of self.

That same spirit of integrity and hardihood is found in the young men of Canada today. Upon their shoulders falls the task of upholding the traditions and carrying on the work of the Force whatever its nature and wherever it may take them.

L. H. Nicholson.

Ottawa, Ontario,
1957.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

1. The purpose of this booklet is to introduce you to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. If you have been seriously considering making application for service, it is possible that you have obtained some information through general sources, but not sufficient or definite enough to satisfy you. The following, therefore, is designed particularly for your assistance and guidance.

DUTIES OF THE FORCE

2. To begin with, it is well to know something about what the Force does, what duties are assigned to its members, what are the working conditions, and so on. The work of the R.C.M.P. is divided broadly into four main categories. These are:

- (1) Regular police work.
- (2) Federal duties.
- (3) The Security Service.
- (4) National Police Services.

A brief explanation of each is set out in the following paragraphs.

Regular Police Work

3. Regular or conventional police work includes:

- (a) **Rural Service.** This consists of policing the country areas in all provinces except Ontario and Quebec. At such posts a sergeant, corporal or senior constable may be in charge, and the personnel is comprised of from one to approximately 24 men, depending on the volume of work to be handled.
- (b) **Northern Service.** This work takes us to the Yukon and North West Territories, from the 60th parallel northward to within a few hundred miles of the North Pole. Detachments are located at strategic points throughout this vast area, and are manned by personnel whose ability, temperament and personality are amenable to isolation and the peculiar working conditions encountered.
- (c) **City, Town or Urban.** Under contract with certain municipalities, this Force undertakes the policing of many of the larger towns and villages throughout Canada, enforcing criminal, provincial and municipal laws. At such points there is considerable oppor-

tunity for members to come into immediate contact with the basic functions of law enforcement; there is very close relationship with the general public, and frequent opportunities to become familiar with the machinery of court and other legal procedure. In the smaller villages where the work combines town police detail and rural detachment routine, members alternate their tours of duty.

Federal Duties

4. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police is a federal body. As such it enforces various federal statutes and renders frequent assistance to and on behalf of various departments of the Canadian government. These duties frequently require our personnel to operate in plain clothes, especially in the detection and prosecution of offences under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, Customs and Excise laws, fraud and conspiracy cases, etc. Very often these investigations are involved, complicated and difficult.

The Security Service

5.. The security service function of the Force is directed by the Security and Intelligence Directorate and embraces the collecting of

data and information concerning organizations which could become dangerous to our country, counter-espionage activities, and in addition, the conducting of pertinent enquiries called for from time to time in accordance with the Government's security programme.

National Police Service

6. National police services are maintained and operated by the R.C.M.P. to assist all police forces in Canada. They stem from our Fingerprint Section, Crime Index, Firearms Registration Section, R.C.M.P. Gazette and Scientific Crime Detection Laboratories.

There are also special courses conducted periodically at the training centres of the Force, Regina, Sask. and Rockcliffe, Ont., in advanced police methods, not only for our own senior members, but for personnel of other police organizations in Canada, the Commonwealth countries and other friendly nations.

FABRIC OF THE FORCE

7. Besides the duties of the Force one should also know something of its fabric, or internal structure so to speak, as it pertains to each man. This deals with conduct, demeanour and responsibilities in a general sense.

Discipline

8. A semi-military organization, the Force is charged with the administration of law enforcement throughout Canada. Consequently the necessity of certain rules and regulations to govern its members will be appreciated. These are officially termed "The Commissioner's Rules, Regulations and Orders—for the government and guidance of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police." To give an idea of the contents, here are a few of the basic rules.

Members of the Force must not:

- (a) Contract debts which they are unable or unwilling to discharge.
- (b) Smoke on the street when in uniform.
- (c) Drink (spirituous liquors) immoderately at any time.
- (d) Engage in any trade or business.
- (e) Communicate with Ministers of the Crown or other Members of Parliament for the purpose of personal gain, in their capacity as members of the Force.

A policeman is, therefore, subject to two kinds of law: that which applies to all of us as citizens of Canada, and that which is promulgated by Parliament for the administration of

the R.C.M.P. and titled "The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act".

A member of the Force will differ from the civilian in that he is required to enforce the laws of the country and sometimes portions of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act. He is, by virtue of the authority vested in him as a peace officer, empowered to deprive a citizen of his freedom by arrest or other type of restriction. Therefore it will be obvious that his conduct and observance of the laws must be exemplary; in this respect he must be more conscientious and attentive than people engaged in other occupations or professions. That is why his behaviour must be above reproach, not only when actually on duty, but at all times.

Saluting

9. From time to time certain members of the Force are commissioned as officers by the reigning sovereign, on the same basis as is effected in the Armed Forces. That is why, in so far as this Force is concerned, it is wrong to call all members officers.

All commissioned officers of the Force are to be saluted when met or addressed by other ranks. The salute rendered is an outward and visible sign indicating the spirit of discipline

of the corps to which the man belongs. Officers are addressed as "Sir."

Sergeants Major are not entitled to a salute. They are, however, addressed as "Sir," and during conversation members stand at attention. All other N.C.O.'s are addressed by their rank.

One of the features of a recruit's first few weeks in the Force is the new acquaintances formed and the comradeship shared with other young men. This close association fosters an ability to give and take, and provides a healthy outlook, proper understanding and desirable tolerance. Strict discipline prevails in the barracks. Everyone must maintain his kit and equipment in the prescribed order. This may be a little exacting at first, but the reason and necessity for it will soon become apparent.

Personal Problems

10. The commissioned officers of the Force constitute the senior portion of the chain of command, and through them each member is enabled to obtain guidance and assistance in problems pertaining to his duties. Should he be confronted with a serious matter of a personal or private nature, the Divisional Personnel Officer is available to counsel him.

Internal Security

11. A member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police has taken the oath of office and is bound by the regulations of the Force to maintain discreet silence on many phases of our duties. It is extremely necessary that one be most careful in this respect. There are authorized channels through which information concerning the operation of the Force is given to the public and the press; but until that time the policeman is the custodian of numerous personal revelations arising from investigations connected with family tragedies and crime. Therefore, it is essential in the cause of justice that those involved, whether guilty or innocent, should not be placed in jeopardy by having the facts prematurely made public, certainly not until the case is ready to be aired before the courts.

This Force has established a reputation for reticence regarding its activities, the primary reason being to safeguard the rights and privileges of all citizens, either by way of assistance, investigation or protection. Maintaining that reputation should be the aim of all members.

Most important of all is the fact that the R.C.M.P. is a vital factor in the internal



defences and security of the nation, and here again any thoughtless action or talk on the part of a member could occasion very serious results.

Marriage Regulations

12. Permission to marry is, generally speaking, contingent upon there being vacancies in the married establishment of the Force. Those desiring to marry must be free of debt, must have cash or convertible assets amounting to \$1,200, and make application to the Commissioner in writing. The application will not be considered unless the member is 23 years of age or over and has served in a satisfactory manner for at least 5 years, or, for 3 years if he was 24 years of age or over at the time of engagement. Under certain circumstances a member who was under 24 years of age when engaged may also apply for permission to marry after 3 years' service.

The main reason for this policy is to maintain a flexible mobility of a certain portion of the Mounted Police; it also provides time for a young man to become oriented and acclimatized to the peculiarities and difficulties of service, while at the same time he acquires a background of experience and maturity.

Married members are not granted any special privileges or consideration in the matter of transfer. In other words, the fact that a man is married does not render the possibility of his being transferred from one point in Canada to another less likely.

RECRUITING REGULATIONS OF THE FORCE

13. To become a member of the Force each applicant must be up to set standards and meet with certain requirements. Possibly you are asking yourself questions relative to this, and the first one is: "Am I qualified physically and mentally?" The following will help you find the answer.

Qualifications

14. The Royal Canadian Mounted Policeman is not usually or essentially big, but he must be always physically fit, have very good muscular development, be keen and mentally alert. Listed below are the major qualifications required and the procedure followed:

- (a) You must be a British subject, or in possession of a Canadian or British citizenship certificate.
- (b) You must be over 18 and under 30 years of age.

(c) You must be single. (Married men are not accepted.)

(d) The absolute minimum height, in bare feet, is 5' 8" and the maximum is 6' 5". The maximum weight allowances are:

For height—5' 8" to 5' 10".....	185 lbs.
" " 5' 10" to 6'.....	200 "
" " 6' to 6' 5".....	210 "

Chest measurements must total at least 70" and are gauged according to forced expiration and full inhalation.

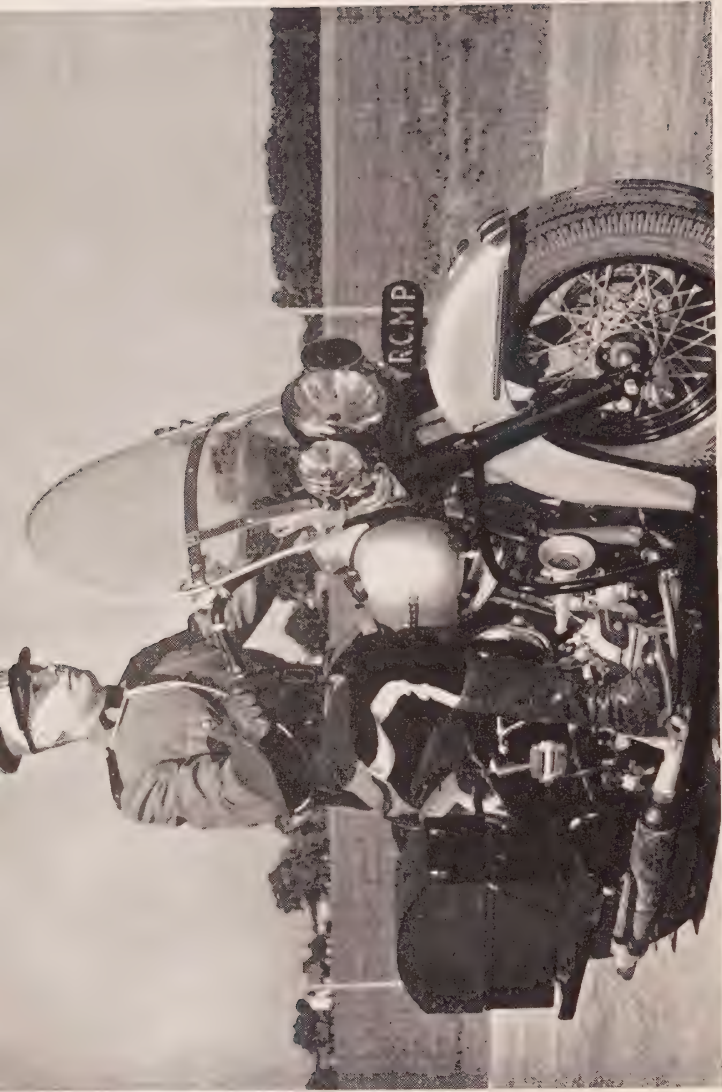
(e) You must be able to speak, read and write either English or French.

(f) It is not essential that you know how to operate a motor vehicle. However, since all members of the Force are required to drive cars in the course of their duties, it would be to your advantage if you knew how to do so before enlistment.

(g) You will be required to pass a rigid physical examination. A slight defect which can be remedied by treatment or minor surgery is not necessarily a bar to your application. However, unless the applicant has decided to attend to such defect in any event, he should not undergo expensive treatments or operations

believing that as a result he will be accepted. He should wait until he learns whether or not his engagement has been approved.

- (h) You must pass our education test, which is a written examination approved by the Commissioner. A marginal failure may entitle you to a second attempt in two or three months, but a third test is prohibited.
- (i) Proof of your age is necessary, together with two certificates of good character by reputable citizens who are unrelated to you, British subjects and well respected in the community.
- (j) Proof of your educational standing must be produced. Graduates of Grade 10 are preferred, but Grade 8's are acceptable. Less than Grade 8 definitely renders you below standard and unacceptable.
- (k) Your fingerprints will be taken and they become part of your service record. They will be destroyed when you are discharged or otherwise terminate your engagement with the Force.
- (l) You will meet one of our Personnel Officers and have the opportunity of asking any additional questions concerning life in the Force. This informal meeting also gives him the opportunity to make



Motorcycle Highway Patrol



Searching a Prisoner

your acquaintance and secure particulars as to your qualifications and capabilities. You will be given a mental assessment test which will indicate in a fairly accurate manner your ability to absorb training and instruction. The Personnel Officer by his specialized training will know whether or not you possess those personality traits and characteristics which experience has shown to be a necessary part of a Mounted Policeman's mental and physical assets.

We would like to stress the fact that some applicants, although otherwise physically and mentally fit, inasmuch as they have passed our examining physicians and the education test, are rejected due to lack of certain personality characteristics which long experience has proved to be essential. Nevertheless rejection on such grounds does not in any way imply that the applicant could not attain and enjoy success in another field of endeavour.

COMPLEXION OF THE FORCE

15. Now that you have studied the basic conditions of engagement, we will set out a few of the factors with which you will come in contact if engaged for service.



North West Territories Detachment



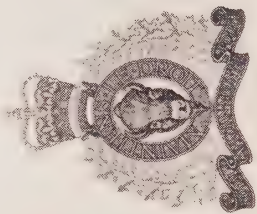
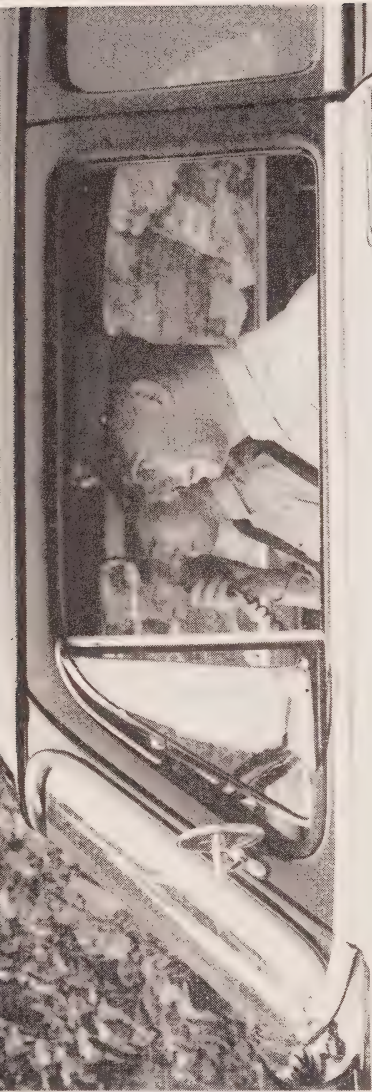
West Coast Mounted Police Detachment

Working Conditions Generally

16. The average member of the Mounted Police spends much of his time outdoors engaged in a multitude of minor enquiries and duties, as well as investigations of a more serious and even grim nature. Such duties include the investigation of sudden or violent deaths, auto accidents, enforcing federal and provincial game laws, seeking lost or missing persons, and recovering and disposing of lost or stolen articles. The list could go on indefinitely, and makes no mention of the prolonged and painstaking efforts necessary in investigations of major crimes such as murder, manslaughter, armed robbery and so on.

Lengthy absences from quarters, home or barracks often follow in the wake of some investigations. Men of the Force have met death in the line of duty, and in face of the unceasing war against crime, will continue to do so, either through accident, misadventure or outright violence at the hands of criminals. There are many natural risks associated with police work, and they will always exist.

Guard duties at certain important points such as the Bank of Canada and Parliament Buildings are necessary, and most members of the



Highway Patrol Radio Car

Force perform them at some time during their service. They are a small but very necessary part of the overall operation of the Force, and they also include the escorting of prisoners to and from jails and penitentiaries and detachments, also at times the care and escorting of mentally-ill people.

Single and married members are frequently posted to sparsely-settled areas of Canada, where living conditions are primitive, or at least lack the modern conveniences of city life such as plumbing, regular transportation and good roads.

Hours of duty are not and cannot be regular. A Mounted Policeman's lot, particularly in the rural sections, is similar to that of a doctor—he is on call 24 hours a day. Actually there is very little of what is sometimes called glamour. Police work is frequently complicated, difficult and sometimes monotonous.

Advantages

17. On the other hand, as a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, a young man is assured a respected place in the community. He is an integral part of a Force whose name is famous and traditions world-renowned.



Game Act Investigation — Northern Alberta

There is opportunity to render essential public service, which will at times afford the honour of contributing individual assistance and help to others.

There is a pension based on a ratio of 70 per cent of the pay rate at the end of 35 years' service. The pay, incidentally, is comparable to that of any other police organization. There is provision for medical and dental attention, and the issue of necessary uniform and equipment.

Transfers for duty and service provide experience and the opportunity to associate with people in all parts of Canada. Chances for promotion and advancement are good, and a member will receive specialized technical training according to his efficiency rating and ability to undertake the job at hand.

In the line of duty, the junior member will acquire confidence in himself, for he is frequently called upon to make decisions, especially if in charge of a detachment, where he is responsible for the enforcement of the law in the community.

All members are subject to a deduction of six per cent from their pay as a contribution to the superannuation plan in effect, the benefits of which are pleasingly attractive and include

special provision in the event of death or accident while on duty.

Pension is based on the number of years of service. The maximum is earned after 35 years, but a minimum pension may be granted on completion of 20 years' service. Certain pension benefits are provided for widows and dependents of members who die either during service or after retirement.

Members may obtain a maximum of 21 days' leave each year, provided their services can be spared.

If a member is transferred from one point in Canada to another, his moving expenses, and those of his family, if married, are borne by the Force.

Training

18. The most important step toward fitting a man for duties as a policeman consists of training and discipline. There is nothing easy about the training, and there are positively no shortcuts. It takes eight months to complete the course at training depots. The recruit's whole future in the Force will depend on what he puts into this training and what he gets out of it.



Recruits in training — Lecture Hall

The curriculum covers some 85 subjects and included are lectures on Federal Statutes, Criminal Code of Canada, Rules and Regulations of the Force, First Aid, History of the Force, Foot and Arms Drill, Physical Training, Police Holds (Judo), Boxing, Small Arms Instruction and swimming.

Mounted Training

Mounted drill or equitation also forms part of the recruit's curriculum, preceded by thorough instruction in the care and management of horses. Cavalry training and riding has proven over the years to be one of the best methods of developing courage, stamina and co-ordination of mind and muscle in a young man. The recruit trained in equitation acquires poise and confidence that is rarely found in other forms of military or semi-military training.

At the training centres in Rockcliffe and Regina will be found good comradeship, clean healthy living and many interesting extra-curricular activities. Living conditions are regulated and wholesome, with well-balanced meals and set hours of rest.

Training does not end when a man is transferred from the depots to active police work in a division. The training staff cannot cover all



Interior of an R.C.M.P. Detachment Office



Court Room Scene

the details of actual police work in the field. Experienced officers and N.C.O.'s will assist in increasing knowledge and rounding it out after posting to the field. They will also check on a recruit's progress and report on his initiative, reliability and suitability to continue service.

The training centres periodically offer refresher courses to those who have been on active duty for a number of years, thus serving to keep members of the Force up to date on the latest police methods.

Transfers and Postings

19. Having reached the stage of completed training, an interest in a posting is only natural. A member of the Force may be sent to any place in Canada where his services are required. Generally speaking, it is the policy not to post a man to his "home" province.

In most cases, a recruit fresh from the training depot is sent to a division headquarters or to one of the more important detachments where a large number of men are stationed. Various duties are performed at division and sub-division centres, such as escorting prisoners, guard duty, highway patrols and barrack maintenance detail.

While members of the young group may

consider some of these duties trivial and monotonous, nevertheless the manner in which they are accepted and carried out is under close observation, and transfer to a subdivision or detachment locality is largely dependent upon the satisfactory performance of these initial duties.

Northern Service

20. Service in the North means duty which takes one to any point in the North West Territories, the Yukon, Northwestern Quebec or the James Bay district of Northern Ontario. In the Yukon generally, except north of Dawson City, the duties closely resemble regular police work in the provinces, owing to the fact that Yukon territory is now quite well developed. Mining activities, the presence of military and Air Force establishments, and the existence of an all-weather highway, have brought this about.

In the city of Whitehorse, which is an incorporated municipality, the duties resemble those performed by members in such places as Flin Flon, Manitoba, and other northern provincial points.

In the Western and Eastern Arctic, and in Northern Quebec, the duties of the Force continue to be almost entirely associated with



R.C.M. Police Patrol by Dog Team in the North West

Eskimos. A member must be prepared to undertake long journeys by dog team in winter, live in snow houses and secure game on the trail for sustenance for both himself and his dogs. There are certain hazards in Arctic travel, comparative hardship, and at many of the more isolated points, loneliness.

The qualifications of men who volunteer for Northern service are basically the same as those required for duty elsewhere. But in addition a man must, through actual experience in the North, become proficient in handling canoes and motorboats; also boats of a larger type, which demands some proficiency in seamanship.

Good humour, patience and stamina are essential, as well as intelligence and resourcefulness. The Northern service man hunts and cooks for himself, washes his clothes and performs many routine housekeeping chores. Dealing and living with the Eskimo calls for a sense of humour, fair play and a thorough willingness to do manual labour when necessary. Eskimos are willing to work with, but not for, a man; and the Northern policeman must set the example. A superior attitude is offensive and readily perceived by these people; but the policeman who does his share and becomes as capable as the Eskimo in



"Pass-out" Parade, Regina "Depot" Training Division



R.C.M.P. Contingent at Coronation Parade
London — 1953

travelling, living and hunting in the North, gains respect, co-operation and occasionally open admiration.

Ceremonial Functions and Parades

21. At our training barracks in Regina, Saskatchewan and Rockcliffe, Ontario, there are facilities for practical instruction in carrying out ceremonial parades as are sometimes warranted on special occasions.

For example, the Force when called upon, provides a mounted or motorcycle escort to attend during Royal visits and the opening of Legislative Assemblies in certain provinces.

Selected members are also trained to partake in musical rides, demonstrations of which are given in specified cities of Canada and the U.S.A. Expenses for these are borne by the organization or civic bodies requesting the rides.

A mounted contingent of the Force has been present to represent Canada at Royal Jubilees and Coronations since 1890.

DEPARTMENTS OF THE FORCE

Organization

22. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police is divided into Divisions, which for the greater



Identification Branch—Taking plaster cast of footprint

part embrace each province of Canada—for example, Saskatchewan is known as "F" Division, Alberta as "K" Division, British Columbia as "E" Division and so on. The headquarters of each Division is generally in the capital city of the province concerned. These Divisions are divided into Sub-Divisions, which are generally located in the larger cities or towns of the province—for example, North Battleford Sub-Division with headquarters at North Battleford, Calgary Sub-Division with headquarters at Calgary, Moncton Sub-Division with headquarters at Moncton, New Brunswick, etc.

Each Sub-Division headquarters is under the command of a commissioned officer with a Sub-Division senior N.C.O. and staff. Each Sub-Division is divided into detachment areas which, in their turn, are located in the more strategically situated towns and villages. Detachments may be controlled by an N.C.O. or a senior Constable, and vary in personnel requirements from one to 20 or more men, depending upon the volume of work in the district.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force is officered as follows—Commissioner, Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, Superintendents, Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors—in the seniority as listed. Other ranks



Identification Branch—Fingerprint Bureau, Headquarters, Ottawa

consist of a Corps Sergeant Major, Sergeants Major, Staff Sergeants, Sergeants, Corporals and First, Second and Third Class Constables. The following is a brief of the operations of some of the important branches and divisions of the Force:

Identification Branch

23. The Identification Branch, located at Headquarters, in Ottawa, is made up of the following sections:

- (a) Fingerprint Section,
- (b) Single Fingerprint Section,
- (c) Photographic Section,
- (d) Crime Index Section,
- (e) Firearms Registration Section,
- (f) Ticket of Leave Section,
- (g) R.C.M.P. Gazette Section.

24. The Fingerprint Section is the principal organ of this branch and was commenced in 1910. It is one of the oldest fingerprint bureaus in the world. The taking of fingerprints is authorized by the Identification of Criminals Act which is a federal statute. The entire bureau enjoys the full co-operation of all police departments throughout this country, and there is international exchange between the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C., and Scotland Yard, London, England.



R.C.M.P. Laboratory, Regina

25. The Crime Index Section deals with all information concerning the criminal and the crime. This is broken down and recorded accordingly. Notes on the operations of the criminal are tabulated; they deal with his peculiarities, travels, dress and operating methods.

There are several identification units throughout the Force, each serving a particular area. A Constable or N.C.O. in charge at such point has in most cases been qualified as a fingerprint expert. Members in the field receive finishing and higher courses of instruction by attending specialized training on identification matters at Ottawa Headquarters.

Crime Detection Laboratories

26. These laboratories are located in Regina, Saskatchewan and Rockcliffe, Ontario. They provide benefits of science to law enforcement agencies in Canada, which may be utilized to extend the scope of successful investigations. The laboratories in no way take the place of trained and experienced policemen; however, the laboratory examiner is a valuable complement to the field investigator.

Scientific research can be undertaken only by trained examiners. Personnel of the police

laboratories are afforded every opportunity to participate in special courses of study, so that they may be up to date in the technique involved. Nothing is lacking in the way of equipment to facilitate this work.

27. A partial list of laboratory units, with brief explanatory notes on the types of examination conducted, is contained hereunder:

- (a) Serological Section: — Examination of blood, seminal and other stains. Identification of game and domestic meat.
- (b) Chemistry and Physics Section:—Spectrographic analyses; examination of exhibits in arson cases.
- (c) Document Examination Section: — Identification of handwriting, typing, counterfeit currency, alterations, etc.
- (d) Firearms Identification Section: — Microscopic examinations and comparisons; powder tests, shot pattern tests, etc.
- (e) Photographic Section: — Preparation of charts for court use; photomicrography; infra-red light and ultra-violet light photography.

Members of the laboratory staffs frequently give evidence in court pertaining to various examinations, and in such instances they must



"Commissioner" Class vessel of the Marine Division



"Fort" Class Vessel of the Marine Division

first satisfy the court that they have the qualifications ascribed to "expert witnesses".

Personnel for the laboratories are selected from applicants who show special aptitude in this field of police duty. Most of them are uniformed members of the Force who have had several years active field experience. Previous knowledge or experience in the specific field of laboratory work to which the appointee is assigned is not essential.

Marine Division

28. The Marine Section of the Force, as it was then known, was absorbed by the R.C.M.P. in 1932 from Customs Excise Preventive Service Establishment, for anti-smuggling duties. The original headquarters was at Moncton, New Brunswick, but later that year it was transferred to Halifax. This section rapidly became an important part of the Force, and co-operated with the U.S. Coast Guard against smuggling. In 1947-48 the name was changed to Marine Division, and at the present time recruits for this branch of the Force are required to serve as seamen and oilers, wireless operators and cooks.

Men engaged for duty in the deck department normally commence as ordinary seamen and progress to able seamen and Q.M. duties.

They should be prepared to spend considerable time at sea and be away from home port for periods of several months. New entries are usually posted to one of the larger ships and accommodated on board. Introductory work consists mostly of regular seamen's duties with an occasional detail to actual police work.

When members have gained experience they are given opportunities for service on harbour boats. Such craft have a crew of about three men and service aboard them entails routine activities, but there is a greater variety of duties, including actual police work.

Present conditions in the Marine Division are favourable for promotion in the deck department, but advancement to N.C.O. rank is dependent and subsequent to obtaining the necessary certificates of proficiency.

In the engine room department men enter as oilers and are advanced to engineer's duties when they show proficiency as a marine engineer. Certificates are issued by the Department of Transport and examinations are supervised and marked by their Officers.

Wireless operators are required for duty on all seagoing ships. The "Commissioner" class ship carries three operators and maintains continuous watch at sea. The "Fort" class vessels carry only one operator. Men engaged



Beaver Aircraft, R.C.M.P. Air Division

in this department must hold Department of Transport certificates of proficiency as wireless operators. Ships are equipped with modern W.T. equipment, also radar and loran on the larger vessels.

Time served on seagoing patrol vessels is accepted in qualifying for Department of Transport certificates.

Air Division

29. Duty in this division takes members into all the provinces, the North West Territories and the Yukon. In general, the duties consist of transporting prisoners, mental patients to hospital, and police personnel, urgent equipment and supplies to points where they are needed, or where other facilities for transportation are poor or non-existent.

A few air patrols are carried out, but these constitute only a small percentage of the whole operations. Air patrols have been made with fair measure of success in searches for lost people, and in drowning cases where bodies might be located from the air.

Pilots are recruited from fully-trained personnel of the Force. The number of flying hours a member has experienced will to a great extent determine whether or not he is accept-

able. Further training, of course, will be given, for he must eventually hold an instrument rating. However, the member will be employed as a co-pilot during his period of indoctrination and the necessary flight training will be given him, so that when a vacancy for captaincy occurs, he will be ready. Most of the air engineers are special constables, and are paid wages commensurate with the duties they perform..

The Air Division is equipped with several aircraft, included among which are such well known makes as the Beaver, Norseman, Beechcraft, Stinson Voyager, Gruman Goose and Otter.

Bands and Music

30. The first Mounted Police band was organized at Swan River in 1876; the instruments were purchased by the players themselves and shipped from Winnipeg by dog team. The band made its first appearance on Queen Victoria's birthday, May 24th of that year.

Through the years bands of the Force have had no fixed status, until in 1938 when the former Commissioner directed that a band was to become an established factor in the Force's activities.

Since that time two permanent bands have

Police Service Dog "Chips"



come into existence, one in Ottawa and one in Regina, with band members executing regular police duties, usually of a clerical nature.

31. Applicants for enlistment in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Bands, besides possessing the necessary requirements attendant to engagement in the Force, must perform creditably on one of the following band instruments:—Piccolo; Flute; Oboe; E flat Clarinet; B flat Clarinet; Alto or Bass Clarinets; Alto, Tenor or Baritone Saxophones; Bassoon, French Horn; Cornet or Trumpet; Trombone; Brass Bass; Stringed Bass; Piano and Percussion Instruments. Some experience in band playing is necessary and applicants' musical ability must show promise of future development.

Police Service Dogs

32. The function of dogs in law enforcement is not confined only to the pursuit of criminals. Dogs perform many other important duties such as searching for lost persons and recovering lost articles, guarding property and locating illicit caches. They are neither vicious nor ill-tempered.

The R.C.M.P. Dog Section was formed in 1935 with two dogs, the German Shepherds "Dale"

and "Black Lux". With the expansion of the Force and criminal work generally the Dog Section was enlarged to include such breeds as the Doberman Pinscher and Reischenschauzer in addition to the German Shepherd. The dogs are usually retained on active duty for about nine years.

Regular members of the Force, who volunteer, are trained as Dog Masters. They must be physically fit, athletic and possess a background of actual police experience. It is their responsibility to teach, groom, feed and exercise the dog placed in their care and they work as a team.

Police dogs are stationed at various points in Canada, but naturally all detachments do not have them. When a dog is needed, he is taken to the scene in a two-door sedan, from which the back seat is removed. There is a specially constructed wire screen behind the front seat which provides a rear compartment and travelling comfort for the animal.

Perhaps the noblest function of the police dog is the finding of lost adults and children, and many such searches have been successful. Many crimes and instances of lost persons would still be unsolved had it not been for the police service dog.

HISTORY OF THE FORCE

33. Like all young men wishing to become part of an important organization, you should know something of the background and history. The Mounted Police was organized in 1873.

The Early Years

Originally intended as a light cavalry unit, the Force was equipped and designed for manoeuverability in anticipation of possible military action against Indians. It was first designated as the "North West Mounted Rifles", but owing to possible international repercussions through the posting of a military force in the unoccupied region of the Canadian North West, the last word was changed to "Police".

34. Thus the first men of this Force recruited in Eastern Canada set out as a cavalry unit called the North West Mounted Police and accomplished one of the most arduous marches of any military body in the world. Their main purpose was to establish law and order in the West, prevent hostilities among the plains Indians and co-incidentally eliminate the sale of liquor by lawless white men to the red man.

The fact that Canada in that era suffered no

savage Indian warfare as did points south of the border testifies to the excellent discipline, tact and control exercised by the 300 officers and men who composed the original body of the North West Mounted Police.

35. As settlement began in the West, police posts were established at strategic points. Among the more famous were Fort Macleod, now Macleod, Alberta, Fort Walsh, Saskatchewan, often called the "Cradle of the Force", Battleford, Fort Charleton, Prince Albert and others. Police work of that day was carried out very often under severe hardship combined with primitive living conditions. In 1881 the strength of the Force was increased to 500 men, still a very small number for the task at hand.

Rebellion of 1885

36. The North West Rebellion in 1885 came in spite of police warnings to the government of the day. The Force took part with considerable distinction at various points in Northern Saskatchewan, fighting alongside the Canadian Militia from Eastern Canada. May of 1885 saw the uprising ended and the government forces victorious. It is interesting to note — further tribute to the Force's fair treatment and handling of the Indians—that the strong and war-

like Blackfoot Indians, and other tribes, did not take part in the hostilities.

Continued expansion of the West proceeded, and in official recognition of the excellent work done, the prefix "Royal" was bestowed by King Edward VII in 1904 and the name of the Force was changed to "Royal North West Mounted Police".

Modern Era

37. The First World War, 1914-18, brought about a further increase in the strength to 1268 officers and men and the Royal North West Mounted Police provided two squadrons of cavalry which saw active service in France and Siberia.

38. In the year 1920 the Force's duties broadened to embrace all of Canada and its name was again changed, this time to "Royal Canadian Mounted Police". With continued expansion in extent and variety of law enforcement duties, personnel of the Force increased to approximately 2000 officers and men.

39. World War II created a heavy burden of internal security which added greatly to the duties of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. No. 1 Provost Company was organized

and went overseas in 1939 as a unit of the First Canadian Infantry Division, and its members saw service in Italy, France and Germany. The personnel and ships of our Marine Section were transferred by arrangement to the Royal Canadian Navy for war duties, and the Aviation Section of the Force was likewise transferred to the Royal Canadian Air Force. At the cessation of hostilities, personnel and equipment were returned to the Force.

At the present time the Force has a uniformed personnel of approximately 5000 officers, N.C.O.'s and constables and another 1850 special constables, employed civilians and civil servants.

Upon engagement in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, you will be serving in an up-to-date body which has a proud and splendid tradition, built by the self-sacrifice and devotion of the original officers and men of the North West and Royal North West Mounted Police.

GENERAL

41. Enclosed with this booklet you will find application and medical forms which are to be completed by all applicants for engagement in the R.C.M.P.

42. Should you wish to apply, it is suggested that you take these forms to the nearest R.C.M.P. detachment or office. If you possess the basic qualifications described in this booklet, you will be requested to fulfil the remaining requirements of your application. It is well to remember that if you live a considerable distance from the nearest police detachment, it would be in your own interest to have a medical examination by your local doctor to determine your physical fitness for service in this Force, before incurring any other expense.

43. Should you be successful in complying with these initial requirements and pass our education test, you will be notified accordingly and arrangements will be made for your interview with a Personnel Officer. Please remember that if your application is approved, your actual engagement in the Force will be contingent upon your being able to pass a final medical examination.

44. Please also remember that the period of engagement is for five years, and that you must also be single. The first year constitutes a probationary period to determine your suitability for service, and if you are found unsatisfactory you may be discharged at any time.



"Depot" Division Swimming Pool, Regina

Overseas Applications

45. For the benefit of British subjects resident in other parts of the Commonwealth, may we say that if you are contemplating offering your services, we urge you to give very careful thought to the matter before emigrating to Canada for the express purpose of joining the Force.

No prior assurance of your acceptance is possible, and your application cannot be considered in any way until such time as you come to Canada. Recruits for the Force, as the foregoing paragraphs will indicate, are carefully selected and not all who apply are accepted.

46. If after giving careful thought to the contents of this booklet, your interest in the Force is still strong, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police will be pleased to receive and consider your application for engagement.

Group Insurance

47. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police has a Group Insurance plan for all its members and this is available to recruits immediately upon engagement, for a matter of a few cents per day.

